

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER,
Winston, N. C.

Winston, N. C., August 25, 1886.

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THE CROSS MARK.

The cross mark on your paper indicates that the time for which you subscribed has or is about to expire. It is to give notice so your subscription may be renewed. If the subscription be not renewed the name will be dropped from the list, but we want every one to renew and bring a friend along too.

See our offer to give THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER one year and the Patch Corn Sheller for four dollars. This is the best sheller for the money in America. It is guaranteed and will give entire satisfaction. Send in your orders at once.

—It costs \$40,000,000 to pick the cotton crop of the South by hand.

—Riots between Catholics and Orangemen are the order of the day in Belfast, Ireland.

—The Tenth Annual Convention of the Knights of Labor will be held at Richmond, Va., on the 4th of October.

—Miss Hatchett, the sprightly editress of the *Southern Woman*, is in favor of organizing a Southern Woman's Press Association.

—Hon. Chauncy Black, son of the distinguished Jerre Black, of Pennsylvania, is the Democratic nominee for Governor of that State.

—The Washington *Gazette* says it is rumored that Col. J. T. Respass will be an independent candidate for Congress in the 1st district.

—United States Senator Hearst, of California, spent a portion of last week prospecting among the gold mines in the neighborhood of Charlotte.

—Boston has a sensation. The Treasurer of the Atlantic Mill Company has embezzled between \$500,000 and \$600,000 of the Company's money.

—Mr. Robert Graham, of this State, who has for some years been Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, has tendered his resignation, to take effect September 15th.

—The defaulting treasurer of the Atlantic Mills Company, of Boston, who was short between \$500,000 and \$600,000, committed suicide when his crime was discovered.

—Central Russia has been devastated by tornadoes and waterspouts. Many buildings and bridges have been destroyed and wide areas of crops ruined.

—Capt. R. P. Paddison, formerly of Pender county, in this State, is now a denizen of Brevard county, on the Indian river, in Florida. Such men are an acquisition to any State.

—We are under obligations for the premium list, rules and regulations of the Seventh Annual Fair of the Roanoke District Grange, to be held at Woodland, October 26th, 27th and 28th.

Messrs. Louis Bagger & Co., Solicitors of Patents, Washington, write us that there were issued to citizens of the Southern States 35 patents bearing date of 10th inst., among them one to W. J. F. Liddell, of Charlotte, for saw mill feed mechanism.

—We are in receipt of the first number of the *Central Express*, a neat and interesting eight-page paper, published at Sanford, with D. P. St. Clair, editor. We welcome it and wish it a long and prosperous career.

—Forest fires have destroyed immense tracts of timber in Northern Wisconsin and in the border counties of Michigan. The houses of many farmers have also been destroyed and their harvested crops with them.

—The *Roanoke Patron* says if farmers are really desirous of reform in politics, and to be represented in national and State legislative bodies, as they should be, they should attend conventions and see the right kind of men nominated. This is eminently level-headed advice.

—"I like THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER very much and appreciate most highly your efforts to advance the farming interests. I fully endorse your views on the convict labor question." So writes one of the most intelligent and progressive farmers of Rockingham county.

—The crops are booming and "hard times will come again no more" in a twelvemonth. Corn, cotton, tobacco, and the grasses have improved wonderfully within the past month and our farmers all through the State are hopeful and cheerful.

—We regret to learn that the continued ill health of Mr. P. M. Hale will prevent him from resuming publication of the *Raleigh Register*. He stood in the front rank of the able editors of the South, and his absence from the sanctum will be felt not only by the press of the State, but by the State itself, for whose progress and welfare he was a faithful and zealous worker.

—A terrific storm swept along the coast of Texas on the 20th inst. A considerable portion of Galveston was submerged by the waves driven in by the wind, and much damage was done to property. The little town of Indianola was almost wrecked. In the midst of the storm a fire broke out which destroyed every building but two on the main street, and several lives were lost. Other places suffered more or less.

—Seven of the Anarchists, tried in Chicago for murder in throwing a dynamite bomb which killed and maimed a number of policemen in a riot some months ago, were convicted of murder in the first degree, and the penalty fixed at death. In Illinois the death penalty is at the discretion of the jury. The penalty of the eighth was fixed at fifteen years in the penitentiary. They took an appeal, which will not be heard till September.

—It seems that going over the Niagara cataract has become a mania among the fools. A rival of Graham went over a few days ago in a boat constructed by him for that purpose, successfully. On the 20th inst. Graham made a second successful attempt with his head protruding from the barrel, but a fisherman who attempted on the same day to swim the whirlpool in a cork suit was killed.

—Mr. B. F. Dixon, Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, requests us to call attention to the fact that the Asylum is in need of funds to meet the current expenses of the institution and to complete the industrial building, which is now in process of erection. There are now two hundred children in the Asylum, and money is needed to board, clothe, and educate them. The good people of North Carolina have heretofore responded cheerfully to the call of the orphans, and it is confidently hoped that this appeal will not be made in vain.

—There was considerable excitement in Texas and other portions of the country last week, over the case of one Cutting, a newspaper editor, living on the Texas border, who had been seized and tried in Mexico for slandering a citizen of Mexico in his paper. Our government, on the presentation of the facts, as alleged, demanded his release, which demand was not complied with, Cutting having been tried in the meantime, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a fine of \$600. His counsel appealed, denying the jurisdiction of the Court to try him. The Mexicans were very mad, and the Americans in Texas and Mexico were very mad, and both talked freely of war, many young men in Texas volunteering for service, but the two governments have the matter in hand, and the probabilities are that if Cutting has violated the laws of Mexico, and has been convicted according to law, that President Diaz will placate his American cousins by pardoning and releasing him.

THE UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATIONS.

A Farmer Seeking for Information.
For The Progressive Farmer.

FIRST.

DEAR SIR:—Will you give me the amount of the various appropriations made to the University? It is a matter that is not at all understood by the masses of our people. Also give the facts in regard to free tuition. Some say that the last Legislature did not give \$5,000, and that tuition is not free, while others claim that the appropriations amount to about \$30,000 annually, and that tuition is free.

SECOND.

Will you give the facts as to the land grant act?

Some claim that the act of Congress has been carried out in good faith, and that we have an agricultural college at the University that has been training scholars ever since the donation was accepted.

Others understand that no such college exists—that no such application has been made of the funds.

What is the truth about these matters? Give a correct version of it in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, so that the masses may understand them.

Very respectfully,

S. M. S.

Wake Forest, Aug. 14, 1886.

ANSWER—FIRST.

The University has received each year (beginning January 1st, 1875,) \$7,500—interest on the land scrip fund.

In 1881 the Legislature made an annual appropriation of \$5,000 to the University.

In 1885 the Legislature made an additional annual appropriation of \$15,000 to the University.

Total amount appropriated annually to the University, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Each county in the State is entitled to send one student ("State students") they are termed in the University catalogue) to the University free of all charges for tuition and room rent, so that each county may always have one representative."

SECOND.

As to our agricultural college. July 2d, 1862, Congress gave to each of the States 30,000 acres of land for each Senator and Representative, under the apportionment of 1860. The proceeds of these lands were to be appropriated exclusively to the establishment of agricultural colleges for "the teaching of such branches as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the literal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

Our Legislature of 1866-67 accepted this grant, which, under the apportionment amounted to 270,000 acres. The same body transferred this fund to the Trustees of the University on the express condition that the fund should be applied as directed by the act of Congress. The fund was invested in special tax bonds and lost. The Legislature of 1874-75 made good this loss by directing the State Treasurer to issue a certificate of indebtedness to the University to the amount of \$125,000, bearing interest at six per cent., which interest the University was to draw semi-annually. The act says: "Said interest to be used by said Trustees for the purpose of the establishment of at least one college in accordance with the aforesaid act of Congress. The University has been drawing this interest (\$7,500) semi-annually since the 1st of January, 1875—over eleven years—amounting in all to \$82,500 on the 1st of January, 1886.

Here is a fund of \$125,000 given to the people of North Carolina by the General Government for the establishment of agricultural colleges, which was transferred to the Trustees of the University and by them invested in special tax bonds and lost. Then to avoid a direct tax on the people to replace this loss the people are made debtor to the University to the amount of the fund which had been taken from them, and they have paid to the University in eleven years \$82,500, on money which belongs to the people, and to them only.

With the annual appropriations of \$20,000 made to the University out of the common fund we have nothing to do further than to give the facts as requested by our correspondent, but we do propose to deal plainly and fearlessly with what we conceive to be a gross outrage on the

rights of our people, and a plain violation of law.

The University catalogue of 1885-86 says "the interest of the fund is at present used only for teaching the branches of learning relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts, as commanded by the said act."

The "said act" expressly declares that "the said interest is to be used by the said trustees for the purpose of the establishment of at least one College in accordance with the Act of Congress."

But after a period of eleven years of laborious effort, and with an expenditure of \$82,500 of money given to our people by the Government we have at last succeeded in getting a "College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts!!"

It is a model of architectural beauty and admirably equipped in all its various departments. It is located on the 49th page of the Catalogue of our University. The Catalogue says that "two courses are offered" in this elegant paper college. "Offered" is a good word! These "courses" we presume have been "offered" to our farmer boys for these eleven years, but we search the catalogue in vain to find one who has availed himself of the "offer."

We want this fund applied in our State as it has been in other States and as the Act of Congress expressly directs—to the establishment of Agricultural Colleges. The fund was given for the benefit of the masses of our people. It was squandered. They were made to assume the amount and make it due to the University and pay the interest on it annually, for the benefit of the University, until that interest has amounted to \$82,500—and this, too, under the ridiculous pretense that there is an Agricultural College at the University.

So far as the design of Congress is concerned, which prompted this donation and as expressed in the act, the money had as well been applied to experiments in building aerial ships.

We make no war upon the University—we want to see it rise until it shall stand the equal of any similar institution in all the land, but an earnest conviction of duty to the farmers of our State shall enlist our utmost effort, until we see that justice is done them in this matter. We need an Agricultural College for the practical training of the children of our farmers and other industrial classes, and there is but one way to get it—build it with the money given to us by the Government for that purpose. How are we to get it? BY ELECTING A LEGISLATURE THAT WILL GIVE IT TO US.

PICNIC OF THE MOUNTAIN CREEK FARMERS' CLUB.

We enjoyed the pleasure of a trip last week to the Mountain Creek Farmers' Club Picnic, in Richmond county. It is one of the most flourishing clubs in the State. We hope to be able to lay before our readers, at an early date, the interesting and able report read before the large audience by the Secretary. The farmers of that section are struggling hopefully to pull out of the old ruts and their meeting was designed largely to excite a general interest in this direction among the farmers of that section.

Owing to the heavy rains the night previous, large numbers were prevented from attending, but the crowd present approximated one thousand. Speeches were made by the writer, Col. W. M. Pickett, of Anson and Capt. S. B. Alexander, of Mecklenburg.

Old school mates, old comrades, old friends and new friends made our visit delightfully pleasant. Among the latter, we must express our special obligation to Mr. J. M. Hines for offices of courtesy and kindness. No truer people, nor a more desirable section can be found than in the old Pee Dee country, and we were rejoiced to see a lively spirit of progress among them. When once freed from the slavish manacles of the "one crop system," so they may breathe more freely, then we confidently predict for that splendid section a career of prosperity, that shall crown its hills and plains with beauty and wealth.

And that they are resolved to be free is evidenced by the spirit of the fifty-four members which constitute the Mountain Creek Farmers' Club.

—Hog cholera of a violent type prevails in portions of Fairfax county, Va.

SHELTERING STOCK.

As the fall months approach with their cold rains, to be followed by the still severer weather of winter the farmer should see that comfortable shelter is provided for his horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. This has been entirely too much neglected in North Carolina, and our farmers have paid dearly for it. Reports carefully gathered from the counties of this State show that in some counties there is absolutely no shelter of any kind provided, the cattle being permitted to roam at large and feed on the reed and other ranges, whilst in other counties here and there rude shelters are found to protect from falling rain but not from the driving storms that are severer than the rains. Here and there comfortable stables are found but so rare as to attract attention on account of their rarity. The reports go to show that not more than one-fourth of the stock in North Carolina, excepting work horses and mules, have shelter of any kind in the winter season. Aside from the cruelty of this lack of care it is a bad policy from a business standpoint. It does not take near as much feed to keep in a healthy thriving condition stock which are comfortably housed in bad weather as it does stock left to run at large and shift for themselves as best they can. The food they eat is required to keep heat in their bodies and none is left to put meat on their bones. Such stock although reasonably well fed barely hold their own but gain nothing in the winter months, and enter the spring in no better, if not in a worse condition than they entered the winter, when they should, if well cared for, be gaining all the time. We remember hearing some time ago a traveller through a portion of Pennsylvania relate how surprised he was at seeing so many large and well appointed barns which contrasted strikingly with the rude and uncomfortable habitations of their owners. He thought it very strange that people should build such fine barns and be content to live in such shabby houses. Passing a farm house he said to the woman who lived there: "Madam, how is it that you have such splendid barns in this country and such poor houses?" Her reply was "Barns build houses, but houses do not build barns." Then he began to see through it and to understand that by and by the thrifty men who put their first earnings into barns, would, from the profits of these barns be able to build good houses. Good barns are a grand stride in economical farming. They need not be colossal nor expensive. The more commodious and convenient, of course, the better, but every one should build according to his ability without undertaking too much. They are a good investment not only because they make it an easier matter to take good care of stock and save a great deal of feed that is wasted and keep stock in better condition on less feed, and prevent diseases to which they are liable when exposed to severe and sudden changes in the weather, but because when housed stock become the farmer's assistants in providing an abundance of manure to enrich his fields and keep them so. The grain, hay, straw and fodder they eat is converted into a good fertilizer and left where the thrifty farmer can reach it and readily utilize it; whereas when stock roam at large and seek shelter in forests or clumps of woods or in fence corners they scatter what they eat in all directions, where it is not available for any service. This one reason alone, if no other, should be enough to persuade every farmer who thinks for a moment, to have good shelter for his stock, be they few or many. He would soon find that it paid well to do it, and for the labor of caring for his stock as they should be cared for.

STATE PAPERS PLEASE COPY.

Farmers send to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Winston, N. C., and get a form of the Constitution and By-Laws for the organization of Farmers' Clubs. Mailed to any address free. Forsyth county has ten clubs which have organized a County Club.

—President Cleveland and his wife are spending their vacation in the Adirondacks.

—The *Roanoke News* says the prospects for a good Fair at Weldon on the 19th of October are very encouraging.